

The "Water Cure"

HORRIBLE TORTURE
SAYS THE VICTIM

Administered

AT DANGER POINT
SAYS THE DOCTOR

In New York

Is the "water cure" of the army in the Philippines a torture? The entire nation, horrified at the stories of barbarity, has been anxiously awaiting a reply to this question. It has been definitely established that the so-called "water cure," or "water treatment," is a comparatively common practice in the Philippines. The "treatment" is vigorously defended by a few and as violently attacked by many. In order to determine the exact effect of this so-called "cure," the New York Sunday Herald conducted an exhaustive scientific test of the water torture.

The "water cure" was applied in the test by soldiers recently returned from service in the Philippines. The test was in every detail an exact reproduction of the methods employed in the Philippines. In order to obtain the exact scientific data and dangerous effects, Dr. Carleton Simon was invited to superintend the tests and make scientific readings of the effect upon the victim throughout the experiment. The actual sensations of the victim at different stages of the operation were noted and a careful examination was made before and after the test to determine its effects.

The "cure" was carried up to the point of torture, and even a shade beyond. By actual measurement, the victim was forced to swallow between five and six pints of water, or to be accurate, eighty-eight ounces, in a time less than six minutes. Most persons will agree that such a test was entirely thorough as to limits.

The man who submitted to the experiment was Harry Stocks, a negro, of sound physical condition. He was selected in preference to a white man in order that the mentality and general nervous force and vitality of the patient should correspond as nearly as possible with that of a native Filipino. The retired American soldiers who were present at the test were found in "Buffalo Bill's" Wild West organization.

Volunteers for the Cure Scarce.
Great difficulty was experienced in finding a volunteer who would submit to the "water cure." It was clearly explained in advance that the one submitting to the test was expected to take as much water as he could possibly take up to the point of human endurance. The water had, of course, to be poured quickly and in a continuous stream down the man's throat, while he lay in a horizontal position, without even a pillow beneath his head. It was explained that at a prearranged signal from the "victim" the operation would instantly cease. Dr. Simon was instructed to use the utmost precaution to guard against the experiment being carried too far.

A dozen men were found who imagined themselves willing to undergo the

test, but each and all absolutely refused to submit when it came to being tried. Six of the men who volunteered in this way and then refused had seen actual service in the United States army. It is interesting to note that the only man who proved to have sufficient courage to undergo the test was not a soldier, but a servant in one of the Broadway hotels. His courage proved amply sufficient for the strain put upon it.

Terror of the Victims.

It may be said at this point that the "water treatment" has been very ingeniously devised to frighten its victim, not alone by actual pain but by the fear of unknown man. The colored man who volunteered to submit to the test and then refused, obeyed a very natural impulse. Every stage of the "treatment" is calculated, evidently with design, to fill its victim with terror. The mere thought of swallowing several glasses of water is not in itself revolting. Imagine yourself tied hand and foot and compelled to swallow the same quantity of water and the proposition is entirely changed.

Then, again, it is one thing to drink as quickly or slowly as you choose, pausing when you care to for breath, and quite a different thing to have even a small quantity of water poured down your throat so quickly that you have no time to stop swallowing to take breath for fear of choking. It is probable that it is the sensation of choking more than anything else which qualifies the "water treatment" to rank as a torture with any of the inquisition.

How the "Cure" is Administered.

In the actual water tortures in the Philippines the victims are first securely tied hand and foot, the legs being lashed together and the arms bound tightly to the sides. From four to six men are usually detailed to conduct the "cure." One soldier attends to pouring the water down the victim's throat, another watches the movement of his heart or pulse, while the others attach themselves to the man's legs or sit upon his chest to keep him from writhing, or possibly breaking loose.

The water is poured into his mouth from a bucket held above his head, or through a funnel placed in his mouth. In some cases a tube has been used to force the water into his mouth. Such a tube is preferably connected with a tank or large volume of water, in order that the stream may descend with as much pressure as possible. An ordinary rubber syringe has also been used. It is said, with almost the same results.

The Patient in Position.

In some cases, according to the testimony recently taken in Washington, the victim was merely placed under a

Facts Found in the Actual "Water Cure" Test

BEFORE.

Pulse, 66; regular.
Respiration, 14, and easy.
Temperature (mouth), 97 degrees.

AFTER.

Pulse, 94; irregular.
Respiration, 30, and labored.
Temperature (mouth), 95.4-5.

Time consumed in pouring water, 6 minutes.

Total amount of water, 88 ounces (5 1/2 pints).

The quantity administered was in the following amounts: 2 ounces, 16 ounces, 32 ounces and 32 ounces.

Symptoms noted during "treatment": Distention of stomach, irregular and rapid heart action, straggling with coughing, dilatation of pupils, with intense congestion of blood to the head, followed by pallor and clonic contraction of the muscles of the face, throat and chest.

Symptoms complained of by the subject: Strangling sensation, severe pain in stomach resembling colic, giddiness, severe pains around the heart; nausea and pain in the back of the head.

facet. As a rule the victims struggle fiercely. The treatment rarely lasts, in actual practice, more than four or five minutes.

Stocks the man who voluntarily submitted to the test, removed his collar and loosened his shirt band. The soldiers next proceeded to bind him in the most approved method. A stout rope was first tied securely about his ankles, then carried upward and bound just above the knees. The plan is simple and effective. Thus tied, a single soldier can readily control both feet of a victim, no matter how violently he may struggle. The arms were tied in a similar manner to the sides and a second soldier took his position at the man's shoulders. Another soldier held his head in position while yet another poured the water down his throat.

Stocks Submitted to the Test.

Unlike the methods employed in the treatment in the Philippines, Stocks was left free to signal to stop the water as soon as he had reached the limit of his endurance. The water was besides poured with as great rapidity as in the actual tortures so that he might not have time to catch his breath. After each pint had been given him the stream was stopped for a few seconds in order to give him time to rest and to decide if he had yet reached his limit. The water was held in a graduated funnel with a spigot attachment so that the water could be turned off at an instant's notice. It was agreed that as a signal Stocks was to raise his head when he had enough. The test then went forward with every possible precaution to guard against going too far or doing the man any actual injury. Incidentally only filtered water of a normal temperature was used in the test.

The water escaped into the victim's

HORRIBLE TORTURE BY HENRY STOCKS

I have taken the so-called "water treatment," and have done my best to make the test as thorough as possible. I submitted to the treatment with the understanding that the whole thing was to be stopped when I gave a signal, and with the assurance of a doctor that I would not be injured.

I am told I swallowed five pints of water. I thought it was very much more. I never worked harder in my life than during the few minutes the water was being poured down my throat. I was afraid every instant I would choke, and this kept me swallowing with all my might. Toward the end I was really frightened. The feel of all that water coming into the mouth is enough to frighten anybody. They may call it a "water cure," but I call it torture. A man would do anything in the world to stop the water after he has swallowed a pint or so. It made me dizzy and gave me sharp pains, so that I felt mean and uncomfortable even when it was all over. There isn't enough money in New York to pay me to go through another "water treatment."

mouth through an aperture three-fourths of an inch in diameter. This is an unusually large stream, demanding considerable effort of the muscles of the throat to swallow it. The first eight ounces of water were poured down in a continuous stream. It was apparent from the first that Stocks was making tremendous physical effort. His face became crimson from the effort, his cheeks bulged almost to bursting from the pressure of water.

His throat and the muscles of his chest were convulsed with the effort of swallowing.

His Entire Body Vibrates.

In the familiar phrase, the water took away his breath almost instantly, so that his entire body vibrated on shoo as a man might who had been running violently and was nearing the point of exhaustion. The last gulp came with a supreme effort, and the strong fellow lay panting.

A moment later, with scarcely enough breath left to speak, Stocks nodded assent that he was ready to go on. The graduated funnel was filled, this time with a pint of water, and the same operation repeated. Again the muscular frame labored with the violence of the effort. It was obvious to the most inexperienced eye that if the effort of swallowing were interrupted for a moment the man must choke. Meanwhile Dr. Simon, with his finger on the man's pulse, watched the effects narrowly. The pulse had gone up with leaps and bounds, but when the last of the additional pint was gone the man's condition was not yet near the danger point.

Leaving the doctor, watch in hand, to make the scientific readings, every eye was fixed upon the prostate figure as he attempted to take his final amount. After the first few gulps the man became visibly distressed. His breathing grew more labored; his breath, coming quicker and faster, almost whistled as it escaped. The crimson of his face and neck deepened. His eyes bulged. It was twice necessary to stop the flow of water to allow him to catch his breath, though a moment later the stream was again turned on full head. With the disappearance of the last of the fourth pint it was clear that the test had proceeded

dangerously near the point of torture.

No Doubt of the Torture in It.

No one who could have seen Stocks gulp down the last pint could fail to condemn such a treatment. The man's courage in attacking the last pint of water was amazing. The muscles of his throat were visibly weakening. He swallowed less regularly and with a painful choking noise. At this point it is probable that the limit of torture was not only reached, but passed.

The man's consciousness was centered, so to speak, in his throat. At the end he actually forgot the signal it had been arranged he was to give to stop the water. He was so intent upon the effort to keep from choking that he neglected to raise his hand. For an instant the water gurgled in his throat and then flowed freely from his mouth. The danger point had been reached.

At the same instant Dr. Simon, with

his hand on the man's pulse, motioned the water pourer away and, loosening the bands, raised the man to a sitting position. A distinct dilatation of the pupil of the eye and a sudden intermission of the pulse told him that the man was on the point of unconsciousness. A stimulant was instantly administered and a moment later repeated.

Stocks looked about him dizzily and carried his hand to his stomach with a groan. When he found words it was to complain of intense nausea and stomach pains. He was visibly weak and trembling. His abdomen was unusually dilated. The strong, robust fellow in ten minutes before had every appearance of being a sick man. It was thought best to have him lie down, which he was glad enough to do for upward of an hour, to recover his strength before venturing out on the street. Soon, however, the painful symptoms began to disappear, and at the end of an hour he left in excellent spirits and health.

WHAT WAS NOTED AT THE TEST

BY DR. CARLETON SIMON.

The man was unknown to me. A careful examination gave no evidence of organic disease. The pulse was 66 beats per minute regular, the blood stream being small. The respiration was regular and fourteen per minute. The temperature, which was taken by the mouth, was ninety-seven degrees. This seemed below the normal, but the examination was made in the morning, when the tidal wave of vital flow is always lower, and this not unusual.

Sphygmographic tracings gave evidence of fair blood current pressure with normal action of the various valves of the heart.

The subject was then carefully tied, being unable to interfere with the experiments. An automatic graduated funnel was then placed in his mouth, the same being filled with filtered water at 50 degrees temperature.

Eight ounces were allowed to flow into his throat without interruption. A slight fit of coughing then followed, but the funnel was immediately replaced and sixteen ounces of water were released. With little deviation this was followed by thirty-two ounces, and after a lapse of a few moments, by thirty-two ounces more.

As the water was allowed to flow into him there was a gradual and perceptible swelling of his abdomen, which became tense and hard. The pulse gradually increased in force and volume. The muscles of his face, throat, and chest spasmodically contracted; his face became turgid, then pallid and anxious looking.

When the experiments had almost been completed there was irregular

and rapid heart action, and when I ordered the experiments to cease there was a pallor of the countenance, with sudden dilatation of the pupils and a sudden intermittent pulse. Stimulants were immediately applied and the subject reacted rapidly to them. The test had been carried up to the extreme danger point. The subject complained of severe pain in the abdomen, due to a distended stomach, which, however, rapidly passed away.

He also complained of flying pains round the heart, which were doubtless due to the same being pressed out of its usual position by the distended stomach. He also stated that during the latter part of the experiment he experienced a "floating away sensation," which was not dissimilar to that felt by drowning individuals. It was due to a reflex of the pneumo-gastric nerve from the stomach. The pain in the back part of his head had similar cause for its existence.

The irregularity of the heart action toward the close of the experiment was due to depression of the vagus—the nerve that supplies the heart with power—and the sudden intermittent pulse. It was a sign that the danger point had been reached. The sudden dilatation of the pupils was due to a compression of the brain centre of respiration, and showed that the experiments had been carried to the extreme limitation of human possibility.

The pulse shortly after the experiments was 94 and irregular, the respiration 30 and labored and the temperature was 94.4-5 degrees. The sphygmographic tracings showed an increased volume of fluids in the blood.

POLITICS IN FRANCE



M. PIERRE MARIE
WALDECK-ROUILLEAU

Paris, May 20.—It is officially announced that the Premier, Waldeck-Rouilleau, will resign before June 1, leaving President Loubet to form a new Cabinet simultaneously with the meeting of the new Chamber.

Waldeck-Rouilleau notified President Loubet and his colleagues just before the President's departure for Russia, that he considered he had accomplished the work of unity, which was the object of his taking office, and that, therefore, he desired to retire from the present Cabinet, but would retain office until a new Cabinet was formed from representatives of the majority of the newly elected Deputies.

CURE FOR HICCUGHS.

Hiccup usually attacks persons of nervous temperament and young children who have overindulged the stomach; it may also be induced by eating foods which have been too highly seasoned.

The most useful remedy, and per-

haps the most inoffensive and the best, consists in sucking a piece of sugar which has previously been steeped in vinegar, or drinking a spoonful of good vinegar in which some sugar has been dissolved.

If this is not at once successful a second spoonful is certain to be so.

Blouses Breezy Blooming Beautiful

For the woman who can afford such a pretty extravagance there is nothing so chic as the handworked blouse for summer wear. There may be just a few finely run tucks on a bit of her neckline, but the fact that it is not done by machine puts such novelties in a class quite by themselves.

Yet the woman with less money to spend on her linen and batiste frocks may find a satisfactory substitute for all this French elegance in the pretty blouse and skirt pieces which come at ready ornamented.

Among the separate blouses are smart white and colored linens, embroidered in a design, which follows the outlines of the collar and extends down the front in a gilet effect. A straight band for the collar and two more for the sleeves complete the set, and when a blouse of this style is well cut and well put together it is so fresh and dainty that one overlooks the fact that the embroidering is a thing of minutes instead of long and patient hours of tiresome handwork.

A very stylish looking rose colored crash blouse was made with a three inch banding of pale green applique outlined with black. This trimming extended all the way down the center of the garment and was placed between two clusters of small, machine stitched tucks, which were so daintily done that, at the first glance, one almost believed them to be the hand run finger-kind.

Sleeves seldom show trimming, except tucks on the upper part, and any embroidery or applique designs are reserved for collar and wristbands.

While ribbons are certainly very pretty for the neckbands of summer blouses, it looks now as though very few would be worn. Nearly all blouses have straight or fancifully shaped collars made upon them, and there is no lining or boning to render them uncomfortable. Such collars fasten simply at the back or front, according to the way the blouse buttons, with tiny pearl or thread buttons and fine loops.

Some Oriental effects in colored embroideries are seen, and for very smart tailor suits such styles are well liked. The blouse of a suit may display any kind of fancy ornamentation, while

frequently the skirt will be perfectly plain.

Of course there are whole gowns elaborately embroidered with sprays or pretty bandings, but there is such a thing as getting too much of this kind of trimming on one garment. Much better taste is displayed in choosing a very good line of fine coloring and having the pattern done in cotton of the same shade.

Woman Who is Useful.

Princess Charles of Denmark is a very clever carver in wood, and one of her favorite pastimes is carving pipes. These she presents to her husband and several of her male cousins who are smokers.

MU TIO, THE CHINESE BERNHARDT



There has recently arrived in San Francisco the first Chinese actress ever brought to American shores and the Celestials of the city are ruing themselves by costly outlays for bou-

Some time ago this rage for ordinary darning cotton embroidery was predicted, but no one would have ventured to suggest such a tremendous popularity for it as it appears to have found. Nothing else is used now upon summer frocks, for even the shrewdest and daintiest are frequently treated to some delicate design done with this material.

A very pretty pancy blouse was noticed the other day. This was of ecru linen with a shield shaped applique design done in pale yellow panamas outlined with black.

There were the usual neck and sleeve pieces to carry out the pattern, but the beauty of the blouse was in the arrangement of the applique on the front.

Yokes are immensely popular, and generally these are of lace medallions set together to produce some oddity shaped effect, or they may combine tucking, tageting and lace trimming. Many of the pongee suits which meet with general favor show pretty embroidery patterns done in self formed silk or occasionally in soft colors. Dots are liked very much, and simple morning blouses made of pongee, sprinkled with green or pale blue spots, are very pretty.

One of the daintiest little blouses seen so far this season was designed and made by a clever amateur. There was a yoke effect made of three inch Arabian lace. Two pieces went over the shoulders close to each side of the throat, and a third, a cross piece, joined the two bands in the front. The side strips extended almost to the bust line, where they finished in a point. Between these two bands the pale blue linen of the blouse was laid in tiny tucks which were freed after a space of perhaps three inches.

If a collar is desired the square corner of the inner side of the lace yoke may be filled in with drawn work stitches until a curved line is secured, then a plain strip of the lace is put on for a neckband. In this case the regulation style was followed for the sleeves, the tucking reaching only part way, so that a little fullness was produced at the band, and this was caught into the lace band.

Diplomatic American Official



Washington, May 17.—The Italian Government has unofficially expressed to Washington its appreciation of the diplomacy and tact displayed by the Hon. George Von L. Meyer, United States Ambassador to Italy, in the matter of the imprisonment of the "Chicago" officers.

fishing lights

We have just received a shipment of GASOLINE and KEROSENE FISHING TORCHES, absolutely safe and cannot be blown out. Aside from being used for fishing purposes, they have proven to be an excellent OUTSIDE LIGHT for plantation use. PRICE \$2.25 UP

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Hardware Department.